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THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM ON OVERSEAS ACQUISITIONS BY AMERICAN LIBRARIES, PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE WISCONSIN CENTER (MADISON, MAY 12, 1967).

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A CONFERENCE WAS SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL TO BETTER INFORM LIBRARIANS ABOUT THE PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM UNDER WHICH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUIRES FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS FROM DEVELOPING NATIONS FOR SELECTED U.S. LIBRARIES. REPRESENTING THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM, MEMBERS OF THE PANEL DISCUSSED THEIR EXPERIENCES INFORMALLY. THE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM GIVES DETAILS ON THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, AND FUTURE PLANS. PROBLEMS AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE REVEALED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF A SMALL COLLEGE'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PROGRAM. THE REVIEW OF THE PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON A LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARY ILLUSTRATES METHODS OF HANDLING AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION AND SHOWS THE EFFECT THE PROGRAM CAN HAVE ON UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RESEARCH. FINALLY, THE PROGRAM'S MANY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BROAD AREAS OF LIBRARIANSHIP AND FOR THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES ARE EXAMINED, AND BRIEF CONSIDERATION IS ALSO GIVEN TO THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS PROGRAM AND THE TITLE 2C OR SHARED CATALOGING PROGRAM AND THE EFFECT ON THE FARMINGTON PLAN. (JB)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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# THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM ON OVERSEAS ACQUISITIONS BY AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Edited by
William L. Williamson

The University of Wisconsin
LIBRARY SCHOOL
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Proceedings of a Conference Held at the
Wisconsin Center, Madison, Wisconsin
May 12, 1967

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LIBRARY SCHOOL
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# PREFACE

On Friday, May 12, 1967, the Library School of the University of Wisconsin sponsored a meeting at the Wisconsin Center devoted to a discussion of the Public Law 480 Program under which the Library of Congress acquires publications from a number of the developing countries of the world for selected libraries in the United States. This volume is a report of that meeting.

The panel participants for the day were Miss Maureen L. P. Patterson, Bibliographer of the University of Chicago's South Asia Reference Center. Mr. H. Vail Deale, Director of Libraries of Beloit College, Mr. Donald F. Jay, Coordinator of Overseas Programs of the Library of Congress, and Mr. Gordon R. Williams, Director of the Center for Research Libraries. Chairing the sessions were two members of the Library School faculty, Mr. Jack A. Clarke in the morning and Mrs. Dorothea Scott in the afternoon.

The papers make a valuable contribution to the information available on the Public Law 480 Program. Jay gives in considerable detail the events connected with the establishment and operation of the program and explains the reasoning behind a number of policies and practices that have not been widely understood. Deale, with a frankness that entitles him to special gratitude, expresses his judgment that the program for sending selected English-language publications to a large group of libraries has not been as successful as was hoped. Jay's comments make clear that Deale takes on himself too much blame for an ineffectiveness that really stems from a thinness of the program itself. Miss Patterson describes the methods that she uses in handling a large and varied collection. Other librarians in her situation should find her description very helpful. Shining through her paper is a balanced dedication to the interests of the collection and its users that stamps her work as a fine example of the best of librarianship. Williams brings together the ideas of the day and adds his own insights into the broad implications of the program in a way that make his paper a fine conclusion to the day's activities.

Members of the panel spoke informally rather than reading prepared papers. The text of this volume therefore is derived from a tape recorded at the session and has been considerably edited. The speakers were given an opportunity to make corrections of the edited text, but all of them kindly assented to allow their remarks to appear in the informal fashion in which they were delivered. The contents therefore have a degree of detail and spontaneity not usually attainable in a formal paper. The text originating from the question period was not submitted to the participants. In a few instances, the particulars are already outmoded by events. Any errors or misinterpretations that may appear are the sole responsibility of the editor.

Gratitude for the contributions made to a stimulating and informative meeting goes first to the panel members who made their distinctive experiences available to those who attended. Mr. Bryan L. Schwark, then a student in the Library School and now a member of the library staff at Platteville State University, took excellent care of the arrangements for the day. A lively and alert audience added sparkle and interest to the occasion. The conference and this publication stemming from it are made possible by a fellowship grant for the training of bibliographers from the U. S. Office of Education under Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II B (OEG 6-95-59-0501-0017).

W. L. Williamson

## PROCEEDINGS

Williamson: I made a personal promise to some of you that this would be a beautiful day, and I am happy to see that my promise has been fulfilled.

We planned this conference on the basis of a conviction that the Public Law 480 Program is not sufficiently well-known among librarians. The Program, which originated in what one might call a sort of accident because there were uncommitted funds available in countries to which the United States is sending aid, has been the means of bringing to this country many publications that would have been available only in limited numbers if at all. The basic fact has been reasonably well-known -- quite well-known to those librarians who, from time to time, have been swamped by the contents of large cases and sacks that come from overseas. But most librarians have known very little of what was going on. So one major purpose of this conference is to widen the group who are informed of the Program. The second purpose that stirred our imagination might best be suggested by the word, "Serendipity." Serendipity: the quality of making desirable discoveries by accident, usually by bringing together two elements that appear at first to have no close relationship. The fact is that the administrators of this project, represented here by Mr. Jay, have been quite imaginative in extending its benefits, as is evidenced by the group of more than three hundred libraries, represented by Mr. Deale, who are receiving English-language publications from far corners of the world. This afternoon, we will have Miss Patterson who represents one of those large research libraries that receive those big cases of books and pamphlets and journals and newspapers, and Mr. Williams who may already have seen more low-use material than would make him entirely happy. But he is also singularly well-qualified to look at libraries from a broad regional and even national perspective.

There is another group here, not on this panel, represented by some of you who are attending. Many of you have not felt at all the impact of the Public Law 480 Program on your own activities. This is the place where we hope "serendipity" will set in. There may be ways that can be devised to bring these publications to the hands of many more readers than have so far found use for them. I don't see just now how that is going to be, but that's one of the things we are here today to examine.

With that background, I shall now withdraw. We have here a group of capable and knowledgeable speakers and a lively and imaginative audience. It will be up to you to make the most of the occasion. This morning our presiding officer will be Mr. Jack Clarke, Assistant Director of the Library School. Mr. Clarke.

Clarke: Our first speaker this morning comes to us from afar, but he is no stranger to Wisconsin. I was interested to note that he once taught high-school English and Latin at Superior, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and holds a master's degree in French literature from the University of California at Berkeley. He also attended the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He came to the Library of Congress as a special recruit in 1955. He left the Library of Congress briefly in 1959 to head the library at the United States Coast Guard Academy and then in 1961 he accepted assignment as Director of the Public Law 480 Project at Cairo. Presently he is coordinator of that program at the Library of Congress. I am very happy to present Mr. Donald Jay.

## MR. JAY'S PAPER

The origins of the PL 480 Program go back now some thirteen [etc., etc.]

Jay: The origins of the PL 480 Program go back now some thirteen years to 1954 when what is now known as the Food for Peace Program was enacted. The Food for Peace Program makes available, to countries where there is need, the agricultural products which the United States has in excess, making these agricultural commodities available usually by purchase in the currency of the country concerned. In some of these countries the amount of money accruing to the credit of the United States for the sale of these agricultural commodities has built up to a considerable total. The Bureau of the Budget, from time to time, issues lists of these countries in which the United States has an actual excess of these currencies, currencies which can be spent only in the countries concerned. At present there are nearly a dozen such countries. There were some eight or ten in 1958 when, as a result of a certain amount of lobbying on the part of library and other scholarly groups in this country, this basic legislation was amended to include what we used to call Paragraph 104N. I would like to read this very brief paragraph under which the Library of Congress since 1958 has been authorized to carry on programs abroad for the acquisition of publications, what we call our PL 480 Program. The paragraph in question reads as follows:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law the President may use or enter into agreements with foreign countries or international organizations to use foreign currencies including principal and interest from loan repayments which accrue in connection with sales of foreign currencies under this title for one or more of the following purposes:

* * * *

For financing under the direction of the Librarian of Congress in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies...

(1) programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials to determine whether they would provide information of technical or scientific significance in the United States, and whether such books, periodicals and other materials are of cultural or educational significance;

(2) the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, translating, and dissemination of books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have such significance;

and (3) the acquisition of such books, periodicals and other materials and the deposit thereof in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate.

This legislative amendment became effective in 1958 as a result of the interest primarily of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Social Science Research Council. The leading spirit in putting this legislation through Congress was the former, now emeritus, Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, Mortimer Graves. Largely through his efforts this amendment sponsored by Congressman Dingle of Michigan was included in the legislation as we now have it. Well now, it is one thing to get something authorized by Congress and another thing to get the money to implement it. After the inclusion of this paragraph in the legislation, funds were requested by the Library of Congress to implement this in all excess-currency countries -- eight of them -- which had been designated by the Bureau of the Budget. Funds were requested on October 20, 1958. The authorizing legislation was passed in the preceding August. We submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a request for $739,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 and $8,999,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, for the purpose of acquiring and cataloging these materials in the foreign countries. I am going to read just a little bit of the chronology here to show you, in case you don't know already, how things go in Washington.

October 20, 1958. Funds requested.

April 10, 1959. At the request of the Bureau of the Budget we revised our figures and re-submitted budget estimates for 1960 only,

since obviously by April there wasn't much left of the previous fiscal year. We requested $600,000 in United States dollars and foreign currencies equivalent to $14,593,700 for the support of the acquisitions and cataloging program in twelve foreign countries, the list having been expanded at that point.

June, 1959. At the request of the Bureau of the Budget, we revised our estimates once again for fiscal 1960, requesting instead of $600,000 in US dollars, $182,875 and foreign currencies in the amount of $2,464,050 for the support of programs in nine foreign countries, the list having been reduced by three at that point.

On July 31, 1959, after fiscal year 1960 had begun and after the Congressional hearings had been held, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported as follows:

> Committee action is postponed at this time. It is the recommendation of the Committee that new budget estimates be submitted in January, 1960.

In October, 1959 we submitted a budget for fiscal year 1961 to the Bureau of the Budget in which $182,875 in US dollars and foreign currencies equivalent to $2,637,080 were requested for the support of acquisitions and cataloging programs in eleven foreign countries.

In January, 1960 at the request of the Bureau of the Budget this was revised again, and a request was re-submitted, for the fiscal year 1961, for $145,200 in US dollars and foreign currencies equivalent to $2,666,200 for the support of programs in eight foreign countries.

The following May, May 13, 1960, after the Congressional hearings had been held on this request, the House Committee on Appropriations reported:

> After very careful consideration the Committee decided to drop the item "Special Foreign Currency Program" pending further developments.

and the next month, June 16, 1960, the Senate Committee on Appropriations published its report and no mention was made of the PL 480 Program.

It was not a dead issue, however. We finally got the message that perhaps the request was too large. Frankly, if we had been able to expand at that very early period to all the countries on the excess-currency list provided by the Bureau of the Budget, it would have created a very difficult problem of staffing, to mention only one of the problems.

In 1961 we requested approval for establishment of the PL 480 Program in three countries, United Arab Republic, Pakistan and India.

We requested an appropriation of $400,000 in soft currencies in these areas and in hard dollars to support the program in Washington and for payment of salaries of the American staff who would help to establish these programs, $36,500. Even so the House Committee turned down this request because it was felt that the publications which would be acquired by these three offices and which would be sent to American libraries in this country, would represent, as it were, a gift to these libraries. It was felt that the recipients ought to be required to contribute something in return to help support the program in some way. The request was rejected by the House but, before the matter was turned over to the Senate Committee, a certain amount of work was done by the Association of Research Libraries. Libraries which would be involved in the three programs were canvassed to see if they would be willing to contribute to the support of the program. Word was sent to the members of the Senate committee indicating that a $500 contribution for each participant could be expected, and the Senate reversed the House action. The proposal went to the Conference Committee and finally in August of 1961, the PL 480 Program was approved for these three countries. The appropriation was $400,000 in soft currencies in India, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic and $36,500 in hard dollars.

In November and December, 1961, survey teams were sent out from the Library of Congress to these three countries. These survey teams had to work out an arrangement with the host governments; they had to work out arrangements with the American embassies for administrative support of the programs; and they had to make initial contacts with book dealers and attempt to recruit local staff. The former Associate Director of the Processing Department, Lewis C. Coffin, now Law Librarian of Congress, went to Cairo with two of his colleagues, and Horace Poleman, Chief of the Library's Orientalia Division, went to India and Pakistan with two other members of the library staff. While they were still in these countries surveying the situation, appointments of the American staff were made. John Charles Finzi was appointed to the office in India, which was to have responsibility for Pakistan as well. There were only three American positions approved; Finzi went to direct the operation in New Delhi with John Crawford acting as his assistant, and I went to Cairo. The programs actually got started in January of 1962. The first shipments were made at that time. The libraries receiving the publications numbered only eleven in each instance, including the Library of Congress. The participating libraries have now expanded to twenty-four in the case of the United Arab Republic program and eighteen (soon to be nineteen) in the case of the India-Pakistan program. These two programs are still operated jointly although we now have a full-time director in Pakistan.

The manner in which we select the libraries to receive these materials is probably of interest to you. Obviously the Library of Congress can't make this decision without some advisory assistance. What was done was to refer the matter to a committee outside the Library of Congress. There was, for the first two or three years of

operation of the PL 480 Program, a Library Advisory Committee on PL 480. This committee has now gone out of existence and we rely in the case of the new programs on the advice of committees having to do with the particular area in question. In the case of Poland and Yugoslavia, for example, we sought the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee on Slavic and East European Library Resources. If we are able to expand, as we hope in the next year, to the Congo, we'll probably seek the advice of the African Studies Association and the Farmington Plan Subcommittee on Africa. We were fortunate in assembling competent local staffs and in working out the necessary arrangements with the host governments and with the embassies concerned and in fiscal 1962 it was possible for us to expand somewhat. We didn't expand geographically but we were able to expand the list of participating libraries. This went from eleven to eighteen in all three countries. We also expanded in function in 1962. With additional funds we were able to begin the publication of accessions lists in all of these countries. These accessions lists are published in the country of origin and the mailing list is maintained in our local offices. We send them out to a fairly wide audience not only in this country but in Europe and other parts of the world. They have come to be, I think, a fairly useful reference source because, as most of you may be aware, in the developing countries it is difficult to rely on a national bibliography. Either there is no national bibliography or the national bibliography appears so late that it is of little use to those who are ordering books. The accessions lists which we distribute from our overseas office serve another function, however. They serve as a sort of interim bibliographical guide to the user of this material before the publications are actually cataloged.

Now in 1962 it became apparent that a cooperative cataloging program would have to be set up to provide for the processing of this material. The Library of Congress was not able to finance this from its own funds so contributions were requested from the libraries that receive this material, and the staff was assembled at the Library of Congress to carry out the operation of cataloging the articles received. An Arabic unit was set up in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, but, during the first year until adequate staff could be recruited, Princeton University undertook to catalog approximately half or perhaps a bit more. The Arabic unit of course is now cataloging all of the material. A South Asia languages section was set up in the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress with staff recruited from various parts of the United States. Important to the success of this particular cataloging program was the appointment (or I should say to begin with the loan) of Miss Eunice Stutzman, now Mrs. Gupta, a cataloger from the University of Wisconsin Library to assist with our cataloging operations in New Delhi. In return for the cataloging support which we receive from the participating institutions, these institutions receive a full set of Library of Congress printed cards for all the publications which are provided under the PL 480 Program. I say that somewhat piously, at least I hope they get printed cards for all these publications. This is the intent. Later on I'll read you some statistics to justify my position.

Since my approach here is somewhat historic, I will now go to 1963. At that time, it was possible to expand the program geographically. Though the number of countries in which the United States had these currencies available numbered twelve, we could not expand too rapidly simply because of the question of staff. It was impossible, we felt, to expand as quickly as we had once hoped we might be able to do. However, we did secure authority of Congress to set up programs in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel. One survey team was sent to Israel and another to Burma and Indonesia. No major difficulties were involved in Israel, and an office was established in Tel Aviv in November, 1963. In Burma there were difficulties and there still are. The Burmese government has not yet replied officially to our request to set up a program there, and actually we consider the PL 480 Program a dead letter there. The person who was appointed to head the Burmese office went on to Indonesia with the other members of the survey team. In Indonesia where we expected a great deal of trouble, we were able to set up a program fairly easily, and in spite of insurrection, high cost of paper, and all kinds of difficulties, the program has been able to operate continuously since 1963.

In 1964 we expanded in yet another way. It was felt that the publications provided under the PL 480 program serve to benefit a too limited group of libraries in this country. These are actually public funds, even though they are in soft currencies. It was felt that not only the large research libraries along the Eastern seaboard and clustered around the Great Lakes region ought to benefit from this money, but that the smaller libraries over a wider geographical area should also benefit from them. We therefore asked Congress for additional funds to set up what we call our English-language Program. Under the English-language Program, we attempt to secure "important" English-language publications, at present from India, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Israel. We supply approximately +twenty-five titles from India, I should judge six or eight serial titles from Israel, and half a dozen from Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. In addition to the serial publications provided to 310 libraries in every state of the Union, we select important monographic works which come to our attention and which we think a smaller university library, college library, or large public library might find useful. To give you an example of some of the types of material we provide under this English-language program, I might read just a few titles provided in the last year or two from Israel. We have sent a bibliography of Jewish bibliographies to 310 institutions in this country. We've sent a volume entitled Hebrew Short Stories. We've sent Moshe Dayan's Diary of the Sinai Campaign. From Pakistan we've sent Government and Politics in Pakistan, and a bibliography entitled Books on Pakistan, published by the National Book Centre of Pakistan. From India where English-language publication is more extensive than the other areas, we've sent the Archaeological Survey of India. We've sent the History of India from 1000 AD to 1770 AD, a publication entitled Handicrafts in India, one called Hindu Culture and Personality,

a Psycho-analytic Study, and others. From the United Arab Republic, we've sent the publication of the Cairo University Press called Cairo Studies in English, the Annotated Guide to Journals dealing with the Middle East and North Africa, the publication by Otto Meinardus called Christian Egypt, Ancient and Modern, and others.

In 1965, the existing programs were stabilized. We expanded the number of participants in the Israeli program from twelve to eighteen.

In 1966, we established our microfilming program in India. There had long been felt a need to provide this kind of microfilming for Indian newspapers which were coming in large bulk. We subscribe to over a hundred newspaper titles from South Asia. These were piling up in libraries which had an acute space problem. It was felt that, if at all possible, we should try to make microfilm of the papers available so we would permit libraries either to cut out the newspaper receipts entirely or simply to receive service copies and be able to dispose of the papers they did receive. Unfortunately, we had no appropriation for the purchase of the necessary microfilm equipment, we had no appropriation for the training of the microfilm photographer, and we couldn't buy raw microfilm locally in India.

The Rockefeller Foundation came to our assistance with a grant that enabled us to provide for the training of the Indian microfilm technician at the Library of Congress, to purchase a microfilm camera to be sent to India, and to establish a limited microfilming program for newspapers only. At present, we are microfilming seventy-six newspaper titles from India in Delhi and, in Delhi also, we are filming seventeen Pakistani newspapers, four newspapers from Nepal and six from Ceylon, making a total of one hundred and three newspaper titles filmed in India. We realized that the problem wasn't confined to South Asia, of course, but since we couldn't use local talent or local currencies for this purpose in any of the other countries, we committed the Library of Congress to film a selected number of newspapers in our Photo-duplication Service in Washington. We circulated lists of all newspapers provided under the PL 480 Program from all areas and invited libraries to select those for which they would be prepared to purchase microfilm. As a result of this survey, we are firmly committed at the Library of Congress to film seventeen newspapers from the United Arab Republic, thirteen newspapers from Israel and twenty-one newspapers from Indonesia. This makes a total of one hundred and fifty-four newspaper titles which will be filmed in India or Washington under the PL 480 Program.

I mentioned Nepal and Ceylon. We did receive authorization in 1966 to expand the program to Nepal. There is a limited amount of publishing done there, of course, but though Nepal is not on the excess currency list we were able to work out an arrangement in Nepal, where we have a sufficiency of Indian rupees, to convert part of that Indian currency into Nepali currency. Though we have no office in Nepal, we do have under contract an agent who supplies material to the Delhi office. The Delhi office does preliminary cataloging and the Nepali material is sent along with our Indian material to participants in this country.

In fiscal year 1967 authorization to expand the program to Ceylon was granted and more or less the same pattern holds there. We have an agent in Colombo who acquires material in line with our acquisitions policy. These publications are forwarded to the Delhi office, cataloged, and they are now beginning to come in, although I understand nothing but English-language material has arrived up to now.

I should have said that in both 1965 and 1966 funds were requested to expand the program to Poland and Yugoslavia, where there were excess currencies. In both those years the request was denied, but we went back and the third time we did succeed in getting an appropriation of $138,000 in soft currencies in Yugoslavia and $139,000 in Poland. In November and December of last year survey teams went out to Poland and to Yugoslavia and discussions were held with book dealers, with the embassies, and with the national libraries. We now have actually in operation a program for Yugoslavia. The office is established and, although publications haven't yet started to come from Belgrade, they should very shortly. There are thirteen libraries, including the Library of Congress, receiving Yugoslav material. There would be the same number of libraries receiving Polish material if we could get the authorization of the Polish government. As yet we don't have this authorization but we are expecting it shortly. We've been in touch with the Polish Embassy in Washington. They seem very optimistic and we know it is simply a matter for the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw to decide. We hope it will not turn out to be a situation like that in Burma, because there is a demand for Polish material in this country, just as there is for all kinds of Slavic material and we feel it would be of great benefit if we could establish this program.

There is another reason why we are interested in establishing a Polish program just as we were most interested in establishing a Yugoslav program. As you know, in 1965 the Higher Education Act was passed and Title 2C of that Higher Education Act authorizes the Commissioner of Education to transfer a certain sum of money to the Library of Congress in order to provide rapid cataloging service worldwide. This means in effect expanding our acquisitions effort around the world, and working out arrangements wherever possible with national libraries and producers of national bibliographies for rapid transmission of bibliographic information. The Title 2C program or the shared cataloging program has been in operation now for over a year in Western Europe. We have an office in London, we have an office in Paris, in Wiesbaden, in Vienna, in Oslo, and also in Nairobi and Rio de Janeiro. The offices in Nairobi and Rio de Janeiro are essentially acquisition offices because in these areas there is neither a well-established book trade nor an up-to-date national bibliography so they are essentially operations similar to our PL 480 Programs. The books are acquired as widely and as rapidly as possible and sent to the Library of Congress for cataloging. In western Europe where there is a well-established national bibliography and a well-established book trade, we get preliminary proof of the national bibliography entry.

This is airmailed with the book to the United States and given rush cataloging at the Library of Congress. In theory at least, cataloging is provided within one week after receipt of the book. Now in both Poland and Yugoslavia it would be possible to work out a shared cataloging operation similar to the one we have in Western Europe. We have assurances of cooperation from the Bibliographic Institute in Belgrade and from the Bibliographic Institute in Warsaw to provide preliminary proof of the national bibliography entries. It would obviously be of great benefit if we could tie in the PL 480 Program in these two countries with the shared cataloging program. This is going to be done in Belgrade, but we are reluctant to proceed in Poland until we have some assurance that the PL 480 aspect of it will be accepted.

Getting back to PL 480, in 1967 we also were able to establish a serials binding program in India and Pakistan. Since we have plenty of rupees in both of these countries, it made sense to bind locally the serial publications we're providing under PL 480. The yearly listing of serials in our accessions list was circulated to all participants in these programs. Libraries were asked to mark the titles that they would like to have bound in Delhi or in Karachi and also to mark any titles for which they would require service copies. Now we weren't entirely altruistic in making this offer to the participants in this country. We'd hoped that, when a librarian sat down and examined closely the list of serials we were getting from both areas, he would discover that he could delete a number of titles that were being currently received. Actually this proved to be the case. The only problem was that what one library deleted, another library kept. The result is to make more work for us in Delhi and Karachi, but we feel the time and money will be well-spent. We hope the participants agree at the end of the year. We will be able at that point to examine this serial binding program and to work out some of the difficulties, perhaps reducing the subscription list further. We think it is an important point that, under this binding program, we are providing a bound copy of any serial desired by a participant in the India or Pakistan program, meanwhile providing service copies of the titles that they find immediately useful.

I left Washington on Monday of this week. At 1:00 in the afternoon, the House hearings adjourned. The Report of course hasn't been published and we don't know exactly what will come of our request. But we are requesting next year an expansion of the program into the two remaining countries on the Bureau of the Budget excess-currency list, Tunisia and the Congo, that is the former Belgian Congo. We are very eager to get a program going in Tunisia because we hope it can work in close cooperation with our office in Cairo. What I mean is that with an office in Cairo and an office in Tunis we would be able to cover North Africa entirely. The twenty-four libraries that receive publications from the United Arab Republic would receive publications from Tunis as well and perhaps also from Algeria, Libya and Morocco, depending upon their availability in the local market in Tunis. I need to emphasize something here that could be misunderstood.

We are limited under the PL 480 Program exclusively to excess-currency countries, and we can buy only those publications available on the local market. The fact that we have an office in Tunis doesn't make it possible for us to take flying trips to Rabat or to Algiers to pick up material there. We have to be able to purchase in the country where we have the office established.

Our budget for fiscal 1968 will be just over $2,000,000 if the request is granted in local currencies, and a hard dollar figure of $275,000. As you can see this represents a considerable expansion of the initial 1961 budget of $36,500 in hard currency and $400,000 in soft currency.

You may be interested in knowing something of the way in which we staff our local offices. We try to get maximum use of our soft currencies. The offices are,in large measure for this reason, staffed by local librarians and clerical help. In India we have some sixty local people; we have three Americans only: the Director of our office; an Associate Director who has primary responsibility for Nepal, Ceylon, the microfilming program, serial binding program and acts as the Deputy when the Director is away, and an Assistant Director who is in charge of the cataloging aspect. In Cairo we have one American and twenty local employees. In Israel we have one American and about fifteen locals. In Indonesia we have one American and about ten locals. In Pakistan, where we have actually two offices, one in Dacca in the east and one in Karachi in the west. We have one American posted to Karachi with a staff of fifteen people covering both areas. These offices abroad are responsible for the acquisition of the material, although the dealers actually procure it for them. We have blanket-order contracts with dealers in each country, and they acquire all current material, with the exception of certain categories which we specify. Now current materials for us means materials published in the current year and the year preceding, and it means almost everything which could conceivably be of research value, excluding only such things as children's books, translations from a western language into an Oriental language, ephemeral material, reprints, and that sort of thing. We try to get as complete coverage, with these exclusions, as possible. The philosophy is and always has been to leave it up to the recipient institution to select. They are free to throw away, exchange, discard, do what they please with anything they don't want to keep, but it is impossible for this type of operation to select individually for libraries in this country. What we have to get is a broad spectrum of material; if there is any likelihood that any library involved in this program could use the publication, we try to get it. Then if the other twenty-three or seventeen libraries involved in the program don't want it, they may throw it away.

So far as administrative support of our program is concerned, we rely very heavily upon the American Embassy. It is the embassy in each country that takes care of hiring local staff for us. Of course

we make the selection, but the paper work such as payroll and leave records is done by the embassy. For its service the State Department charges the Library of Congress an annual sum. Up to this time we have been very fortunate in being able to pay the State Department in Indian rupees for this administrative support. I don't know how long we will be able to do this.

So far as future planning is concerned, I mentioned that we might work out joint arrangements under both the Title 2C program (the shared cataloging program) and the PL 480 Program. I mentioned that in Yugoslavia and Poland we would hope that the office would be responsible in a way for both, at least in establishing a liaison with the Bibliographic Institute for cataloging under the Higher Education Act. If we get sufficient funds under the Higher Education Act next year, we probably will be able to use these offices, in addition, as bases of operation for regional acquisition under Title 2C. Let me illustrate what I mean. At present our office in Cairo is confined to acquisitions from the UAR or material that comes from other parts of the Arab world but which is for sale in Cairo or Alexandria. With additional dollar funds available under Title 2C of the Higher Education Act, our man in Cairo would be able to exercise regional responsibility throughout the Arab world, sending one copy of every publication needed for the Library of Congress cataloging program from Syria or Jordan or Saudi Arabia also, and perhaps providing preliminary cataloging in the Cairo office as we are doing now for UAR material. As I indicated, in the same way an office in Tunis could have responsibility under Title 2C for all of North Africa. The office in Pakistan could have regional responsibility for Afghanistan and Iran. We are hopeful it would be possible for us to work out something of the sort, but funds are very tight under the shared cataloging program. There is a great disparity between the amount of authorization and the amount of appropriation. According to the terms of the legislation itself, the Library of Congress, for the implementation of Title 2C of the Higher Education Act, should have next year $7,700,000 transferred to it from the Office of Education. This past year we have had $3,000,000 representing approximately half of what we had expected. I frankly doubt that we will be getting $7.7 million next year. The Office of Education has requested $4 million and we might even be lucky to get that.

We have expanded geographically under the PL 480 Program about as much as we can. We are limited, as I said, to the countries which are listed by the Bureau of the Budget as having currencies in excess of the needs of the United States. The only other possible expansion or improvement that I can think of, though we are all receptive to suggestions, might be for a wider range English-language program. From time to time, there have been proposals to set up an English-language program not for 310 libraries but perhaps half that number, which would provide a wider coverage, perhaps providing all English-language publications from the PL 480 program. We now have the feeling we are providing too little under the English-language program and perhaps on too wide a basis.

I'll close my remarks here by just giving you a few statistics. You may wonder about the scope of the program in terms of receipts. At present there are forty libraries in this country which receive complete sets of PL 480 Program material from one or more areas. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966 1,621,526 pieces were received by these forty institutions. Included in this figure were 633,495 pieces from India, 217,423 from Indonesia, 289,127 from Israel, 16,704 from Nepal, 155,617 from Pakistan, and 309,160 from the United Arab Republic. In January,1962, the date on which the first shipments were made, to June 30, 1966, a total of 5,781,420 pieces were received from all these areas. An individual library could expect to receive annually approximately 30,000 pieces from India, 18,000 pieces from Indonesia, 12,000 pieces from Israel, 7,000 pieces from Pakistan, and 9,000 pieces from the United Arab Republic. The cataloging of this material is one of the most acute problems, but we hope great strides have been made since the cooperative cataloging program was first established at the Library of Congress. I have some figures here for South Asian material only which shows that, in the calendar year of 1966, a total of slightly over 8,000 printed cards were issued by the Library of Congress. And surprising enough the arrearage was only 1,656. Thank you very much.

Clarke: Thank you, Mr. Jay, for a very interesting and informative talk. Our second speaker this morning is one of the best known and most respected librarians in Wisconsin. He is a Past-President of the Wisconsin Library Association, and has also been very active in the American Library Association and in the Mid-West Academic Librarians Conference. He has held various administrative posts at Ripon College, Drake University, and Illinois Wesleyan University. Presently he is Director of Libraries at Beloit College. During the academic year 1965-66 he was a Library Consultant at Pahlavi University at Shiraz, Iran under a Fulbright grant. I am very happy to introduce this morning Mr. H. Vail Deale.

## MR. DEALE'S PAPER

A funny thing happened to me on the way to the Forum -- that is, this Forum -- this morning. I suddenly thought as I was driving up here that if the title of this Conference were "Is there An Impact of PL 480 Acquisitions on American Libraries?" I might have been turning my car around and going back to my library in Beloit.

Before I speak of the impact of PL 480 on college institutions, I would like to give you a little background to indicate that whereas we may be falling down in one program, we are not oblivious of the impact of other countries on our higher educational curriculums. Sputnik and the information explosion have caused all American libraries to realize that somehow we have to keep abreast, and especially they have made us conscious of this in the areas of

science and technology. There have been a number of conferences and institutes among academic librarians to implement the acquisition of non-Western materials. These conferences have considered not only the matter of acquisition but also the importance of making our faculties aware of these other countries and the materials from them. Just to mention one, a very successful conference was held at Earlham College in June of 1965 sponsored by the Great Lakes Conference Association. Also, under the Higher Education Act, many libraries make application for special and supplemental grants or funds, and many of the colleges throughout the country have indicated that one reason they want extra funds above their own budgets is that they would like to acquire some of these unique materials outside of the Western world, as they are unable to do at the present time.

The Association of College and Research Libraries' College Section for a number of years now has had a Committee on Non-Western Studies and, at the New York American Library Association Conference in 1965, sponsored a pre-Conference on Non-Western Studies. The Associated Colleges of the Mid-West, of which my own institution is a member, has received a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation which is being disbursed among the ten institutions over a four-year period, especially for the acquiring of non-Western materials. I mention all these things to indicate that we are doing something even though my later remarks must report a somewhat disappointing experience so far with the PL 480 English-language acquisitions.

I would like to bring particularly to your attention Ward Morehouse's Foreign Area Studies and The College Library, which was an occasional publication put out by the Foreign Area Materials Center, University of the State of New York in 1965. There were a number of errors in it, but I still feel it is one of the best publications that we have had and certainly one that has stimulated a great many colleges to examine their acquisitions in non-Western areas.

To use Beloit as an example, I think we can also say that changes in curricula and increased travel by faculty -- and I'm glad to say now even administrators! -- have increased our interest in other parts of the world and made us more aware of the weaknesses in our library collections. Experimental programs such as the one we have just been through at Beloit made our faculty aware of the great gaps in certain areas that they were interested in expanding.

Now, what I am supposed to do is tell you the impact of the PL 480 Program on a small college. This is rather difficult to do. I even padded my notes here by putting a blank page underneath it so I would feel more secure up here. I think, as I said to someone earlier this morning, I will be quite honest with you and say that the impact at the present time is rather negative. One of the best things that happened to Beloit -- though I'm sure most of my colleagues down there don't know it -- is when I accepted Mr. Williamson's invitation to be on this program. Of course I've wondered ever since

why, but it did make me examine our own use of PL 480 material and realize that the weaknesses of the program may very largely be at the local level where we are not making sufficient use of the materials that come to us. Of course this can be said about many of the things acquired by college and university libraries but certainly if this program is to be successful we do not want simply to take care of them in some haphazard fashion and not even have our faculties know that they exist. Don Jay has stolen some of my thunder by telling you what materials are received by the 310 colleges that are in the English-language program. I might, however, tell you what we do with some of these materials after they come to our library. We are fortunate in having a capable documents librarian, who takes care of all of our documents from whatever source they may come so we have taken most of the material that can be so treated and put them with our documents collection. Since they are obviously much greater in number than US Government documents or United Nations documents, we have decided to keep them in a separate location but adjacent to other documents. In this way we can at least tell students and faculty where they will find them with some logic. The books and monographs which are worth cataloging are treated as other books and monographs which we purchase, and these are sent through the regular technical service process and shelved in the regular stacks. So far we have not yet bound any material received under PL 480. Though we are receiving several serials, we have not yet decided whether these are worth binding or just how many years back we will keep them. In a few cases my serials librarian tells me she is keeping some publications for one year and then discarding them. I'm sure that (while this is not true at Beloit)in many college libraries the matter of space may be a factor in deciding whether or not some of these things are kept, particularly if they do not have the funds to bind them.

One of the important things that needs to be done at the college level is to bring these materials to the attention of the faculty who would be most likely to use them. And there probably is not a college in existence whose faculty could not make use of some of these materials very validly. I brought with me the latest issue of our faculty library bulletin which we put out at Beloit because I devoted the entire second page to the PL 480 Program and the college curriculum. I think some of you may be interested in a summary of what we are saying to our faculty about these materials. Among the publications we do receive, just to give you an idea of the subjects covered, are Indian Literature, a periodical, The India Quarterly, The Journal of Social Work, The Journal of Political Science, The Journal of Psychology, The Philosophical Quarterly, and The Journal of Public Administration. We are receiving three periodicals currently from Israel, The Israel Law Review, The Israel Economia, and Ariel, which is the quarterly devoted to the Arts and Sciences. From Pakistan we receive The Journal of Pakistan Historical Society, Trade and Industry, and Pakistan Horizon, a political science quarterly.

Since we have on our campus a World Affairs Center, and since we do stress Latin American studies, Russian studies, Asian studies -- any kind of foreign study you can mention -- to some degree, these materials will be useful in our curriculum and yet I found in a sampling of faculty that many of them are not even aware that we have them. This is not incidentally the first time we have called it to their attention, but I think it is a job that has to be done over and over again.

I was glad to be in on this first presentation because, believe me, I learned as much as any of you sitting in the audience. I might comment, however, on a few of Mr. Jay's observations from our point of view. I do think that what was said about expanding the program is important to those of us who are involved in it. Somehow or other when you are away from Washington and see only scattered publications arriving from time to time from a half dozen or fewer countries, your inclination is to wonder whether it is worthwhile to keep them. You wonder whether there will ever be any use made of them, and you question whether you should give up space to them. If a wider and more varied collection were being received, then it would begin to seem more nearly worthwhile to make provisions for it and to make a major effort to call the new material to the attention of the faculty members who might find it useful.

In regard to the plans to expand the programs to Poland and Yugoslavia, I hope this enlargement will be possible. In our own case, such acquisitions would be of greater interest than some of the Asian and Middle Eastern materials now being received. Nevertheless, I think the program has great future potential for colleges of the size of Beloit, because we are more and more involved with the non-Western areas of the world and we are never going to be able to go back and ignore the larger dimensions that we have begun to become involved with in the past few years. We have been involved in the program from the beginning since we have been receiving materials from India, Pakistan, Israel, and the United Arab Republic since 1964-65.

From the standpoint of the recipient, I would throw out the idea to Washington that it would be very helpful if something could be done about the slowness of receipt of publications sent by surface mail, although it is understandable that they must be sent the cheapest way. Still, the periodicals and even some of the annual publications arrive so late that they are outdated for immediate or current use.

I wonder also about the balance between scholarly and popular materials. Perhaps we just need more of both but with some differences in selection. If I were thinking solely of the students, I would say I wish we had more popular material, things that they could browse through, even if they did not deal with any specific course. Many of the magazines, for example, we do put on our current shelves simply for this purpose, to expose students to these new and different titles. Some of the faculty of course would have us

eliminate all of the popular material and concentrate only on the scholarly material. Even there though, they are probably indifferent to some of the publications that have little connection with our curriculum, such as the Journal of Public Management. As for newspapers, I'm not so sure that the small colleges would make adequate use of them just now, although, of course, the university libraries do need them. But how much newspapers on microfilm from other countries would be used is a big question mark for the small colleges.

I am aware that I have had rather little to say as compared with Mr. Jay's remarks for the simple reason that I have indicated: I think the realistic and honest answer from the standpoint of the small college library must be that the impact of the Public Law 480 Program has been rather minimal up to this point. I put the blame no further than myself and other college librarians in this regard, because we should be the ones to alert our faculty members to unique materials of this kind that are coming to us. I for one -- and perhaps this is why I became involved in this Conference -- feel that this is a Conference which was needed if only because it will alert a few of us to go back and do a much better job than we have done up to the present time.

Mrs. Scott: It's my great pleasure to introduce Miss Maureen Patterson of the University of Chicago where she's the Bibliographer of the South Asia Reference Center and also teaches in Indian Studies. The trouble with these introductions is we dig up some biographical information and we're never quite sure what people would prefer to have kept dark. Still, this is going to be very brief and perhaps Miss Patterson won't mind if I say she was born in England and educated in the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania. This seems to be a very happy instance of hands across the sea.

During the Second World War, she went to India and this visit inspired her to devote herself to the field of Indian Studies. She was in the Office of Strategic Services in the Department of State both in this country in San Francisco and Washington and then in New Delhi where she had the job of translating Japanese and this was when India stole her heart.

I have met Miss Patterson on several of these library occasions when we are discussing area collections in universities. Miss Patterson has told me there is going to be a certain amount of autobiographical detail in her talk this afternoon so that I don't need to reveal any more secrets of her past and without more ado I'll ask Miss Patterson to address you.

## MISS PATTERSON'S PAPER

I've computed that it's five years and five months after the onset of the PL 480 Program in the South Asia field, and I think this is an auspicious time to stand back for a moment and review its

impact on the university library. I think Mr. Williamson's choice of this as a topic for this Conference is very fine and we should be very grateful to him in the future for having made us think about what has been going on.

I am going to review the impact of this program on a specific library, the University of Chicago Library, and I'm going to talk primarily about the South Asia program, although we participate in the United Arab Republic and the Indonesian programs also.

In order to evaluate the impact of a program I think we should know something about what was there before, so I am going to take a few moments to describe the pre-PL 480 Program situation. Actually as far as we are concerned in the South Asia field, time is now divided into pre-PL 480 and post-PL 480. So the base for Chicago goes back about sixty years when serious collecting started concerning some few parts of South Asia. About 1900, the Berlin Sanskrit Collection was acquired. After that time, the impact of individual faculty members was felt over the years on the South Asia-Chicago holdings, primarily in geography, history, and Indology. But nothing really resembling a coordinated collection was thought of until the 1950's. This was the time when the Indian civilization course for undergraduates was in the brewing stage and, with Carnegie Corporation assistance, the course itself began to function in 1956. Books were sorely needed to support this inter-disciplinary course, and the Rockefeller Foundation came through with the funds for purchase of general books and journals pertaining to South Asia in the humanities and social sciences.

Shortly thereafter it appeared the faculty then at Chicago were interested not only in South Asia as a whole but also rather specifically in Bengal. I should remind you at this point that as of now South Asia has a population -- in all four countries combined -- of over six hundred million people and Bengal itself would be over eighty million people, so this isn't just a tiny corner of a faraway place. The Rockefeller Foundation found our interest in Bengal attractive also and came through with money earmarked for Bengal. This was used for materials in Bengali and in Western languages on the literature, culture, and history of the Bengali-speaking region which comprises both the eastern wing of Pakistan and the Indian state of West Bengal.

Now, Bengali being an Indo-Aryan language and a great-grandchild of Sanskrit, it was logical for the Bengali materials to be placed next to the Sanskrit in the Classics library. The Indian civilization fund materials at that point were dispersed by subject since they were in Western languages. By the end of 1958, the faculty that were interested in South Asia had developed to such an extent that a committee was formed (one of Chicago's many), and this Committee on South Asia decided that a coordinated plan for the development of South Asia holdings should be set up. Up to this point, selection

had been somewhat haphazard and largely dependent on the industry and interest of individual faculty members. By the end of 1958, the library administration apparently had become amenable in principle to planned development and was willing to consider employing someone on a part-time, experimental basis to deal with this exotic growth. This is where I came in. I had been at the University for about three months as a teaching interne in Indian Civilization when I was asked if I would consider the post of part-time coordinator. I must say that up to then my experience had been solely on the user's end in any library. I gave the proposal some thought and then gradually got intrigued by what went on behind the counter and behind the doors marked "Library Staff Only" so three months later I found myself installed in a musty corner of the Fellows reading section of the Classics Library. I was given a splintery wooden desk and a chair, some 3 x 5 cards and was told to "Go to it." I must say everyone was terribly helpful and very, very patient. I soon found that work with several different Indian languages and some considerable experience in the field didn't quite make up for not knowing what an open entry was, or what to do if I found something in the BNB, whatever that was. But within two years of that very first day, and after much patient tutoring by my colleagues, the Ford Foundation made it possible for us to plan a ten-year program in research and teaching. This required greatly increased library support including books and more books, as well as bibliography material and reference services. The library administration went along. They had to be prodded quite often, but I increased my time in the library to two-thirds and somewhere along the line I acquired a part-time assistant. We quickly outgrew our part of the Classical Fellows corner and Bengali-Indian-Sanskrit more than took up our assigned shelf space. But negotiations that had been going on resulted in giving us part of the newly refurbished quarters intended primarily for the Far Eastern library so we moved to what seemed then huge quarters on the main floor of the General Library in September, 1961. We were still luxuriating with all this space when the PL 480 Program became a reality after many years of dreaming and after most of us had given it up for lost.

I like to recall the acquisition development program that I made up while I was still in the quiet and the cobwebs of the Fellows corner. I had estimated that as of 1960 the Chicago library had some twelve thousand titles of primarily South Asian content and this represented the development of more than sixty years. On the strength of the Ford grant, I decided to throw caution to the wind and stated firmly that during eight years I thought we should add ten thousand titles. This would bring about a balanced and adequate collection and then we could add to it at a more limited pace after this big push. So I boldly suggested a thousand works in each of the languages we were teaching which were at that point Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, and Tamil. I decided five thousand would cover Western-language materials in the social sciences and humanities for the whole South Asia continent. This was to be over an eight-year

period. This document I find very amusing. In its innocence and naivété, it is charming to read now. This brings me to the point at which the PL 480 Program hit us. The book procurement program for South Asia started in January, 1962, and I think we can definitely consider this the beginning of a new era in library acquisitions, processing, and servicing as far as the South Asia field is concerned. Nobody really had a clue at that point as to what was involved or how to deal with it at the beginning. It seemed to me it was a very expensive proposition; the shared cataloging cost and the participation fee were in four figures, and at that point when we decided to participate, I crossed my fingers and hoped it would be worthwhile. But I wasn't brought face to face with the PL 480 Program until June, 1962 when I returned from a three-month tour to South Asia to visit organizations and to make various contacts. This trip had been planned before the program began. We decided I should go through with it anyway, with the result that I had the pleasure of going to Delhi right at the beginning and seeing that great empty second floor of the Shiela Theater Building with two or three people there and got a good idea from John Finzi and Jack Crawford as to what they were going to do. The potential magnitude of the program began to dawn on me. They were both highly excited about the almost limitless possibilities of the program and were very eagerly learning all they could about India so as to be able to direct the field operations intelligently.

When I came home in June I really felt something of the impact of the program. My assistant hadn't opened any of the packages of newspapers and the first thing that greeted me was the basement full of these parcels. It took us several days working full-time to set up the current shelves for over eighty daily newspapers in some fifteen languages. At the outset we decided to keep all the newspapers and we still do; I think it is eighty-six daily papers that we get now from India and Pakistan. Well, I think that Finzi and Company did a marvelous job in setting up this whole thing and that Jack Crawford currently is doing a superb job in developing the program in all sorts of ways, unimaginable in those early days.

I might just describe how we deal with the materials so you'll get some idea of the work that goes into this program at the recipient's end. Each of the sixteen recipients has its own system based upon its intrinsic structure, and each has its own system for dealing with the materials as they arrive from India, Pakistan, and now Ceylon and Nepal also. Our approach has evolved over the past five years until now I think I should characterize it as highly centralized. By this I mean that my office has control over every single item received, from the point of opening the packages until it is dispatched for cataloging upon receipt of the LC cards. The packages come at irregular intervals, very unpredictably, though it sometimes seems to me it is always late Friday afternoon. If I were to give you an average, I would say we get about twenty-three packages a week, but they don't come that frequently. The packages -- and they are large ones -- generally come in a lump every two to three weeks. If you are there in the office when they bring them, you can't get out!

Since they are fairly distinguishable by category (newspapers, serials, monographs), we just quickly pile them into those separate piles and then proceed to open them. Each of my three assistants is assigned to one of the categories and one just hopes that those three people are there when the packages come.

The next step is to sort the monographs by language and by subject if they are in English. Then we try to get the selection of new books done as quickly as possible because of the pressure in the shelf space in the office. I usually go over all the English materials and put the obvious titles on the shelf marked "accepted" and those about which I want to think a bit or discuss with someone else we leave on the table. But we really are forced to make decisions quickly because of the pressure of space so that things keep moving nicely.

Members of our South Asian languages staff are regular collaborators in the selection process. Each person whom I have been able to cajole into this job has found that he really enjoys it, and they come by very often to see what's new and to divide the chaff from the grain. I myself do the Marathi and other members of my staff can handle Urdu, Sindhi, Malayalam and Telugu. I try to keep an eye on the selections because sometimes people tend to keep something useless or reject something that I consider to be of obvious interest to anthropology -- anthropologists are interested in most everything so that's easy. We select the books and make a 3 x 5 slip for each item showing the disposition of each by the color of the slip. Each slip bears an abbreviated title, author, and PL 480 number. If in the future we get cards with the books this will help a bit but we will have to color-code them anyway. The person who writes the slips makes a reasonable facsimile of the first word or so of the title in whatever script. I had one assistant who knew Hebrew and I was always shocked -- could never get over it as a matter of fact -- to see him write Hindi in a Hebrew way! He was just copying it but it was natural for him in a foreign language to do it from right to left.

This master control file of 3 x 5 colored slips tells us where everything is up to the point of cataloging and most of the time it really does work. I must say my staff hardly ever lets me down and if somebody comes in when I am away they can usually find what is wanted. We have so little space and so much stuff, it is quite a marvel.

After we accept the books, and we have pocketed and plated them, and then counted them (we count everything, number of packages, slips, everything), then we take them to our stacks, adjacent to the regularly cataloged South Asian language and literature material. There we arrange them by PL 480 number within the language category. Many of the books -- I think about two-thirds of what we select -- are destined to shelve in other departmental libraries. But meanwhile we make them available almost immediately for browsing and checking

out for three weeks. We have considerable circulation of these monographs at this stage. Some really need to be re-bound by the time they go into the regular collection after the catalog cards come. This I think is as much a reflection on the quality of the Bengali book binding as on the slowness of the LC cataloging or indeed on the capacity of our cataloging department to accept these books. We have more books going down stairs than we have going up.

Back in the office, parcels of cards come straight to us, again at highly irregular intervals, and they do take a horribly long time coming from Washington. As one assistant works full-time with cards, she rubber-bands the stacks as they come in, sorts them by language, by LC classification, by English titles, and alphabetically by author for non-English. We received some 6600 cards from LC in the past year, an average of 542 per month so that just to keep track of all of these and file them in the preliminary step is very time-consuming and very space-consuming. The average number of cards we send to the cataloging department is about 400 so that you can see with an average of 142 more cards to add each month our file drawers are getting overpopulated!

We send the books to be cataloged after they're matched with the cards. Sometimes it comes about that somebody notices a book and says, "I really need that, put it on reserve" so we try to push it through. Sometimes the stack space for that particular language is exhausted and new books in that area have arrived. Early this week for instance we had to take a truck of Telugu books up. Nobody wanted them immediately, but we had to weed them out because we had a lot more coming in. The main thing is we have to be careful to keep the whole process moving, otherwise we'd really be in the soup. Shortage of cataloging personnel has made it necessary for us to be restricted to a hundred books a week. We keep track of the date each book goes to be cataloged, and then in due course we get our card back with the notification of the LC classification number. This card we add to the South Asian union catalog that I have been trying to build over the past eight years. My staff does none of the cataloging, but we do look over the cards carefully before sending them on with the books. From time to time, we notice errors, and in that regard we are in constant correspondence with LC on problems, errors, inordinate delays, missing cards.

To begin with, the cataloging department received packages of cards and then sent us notices of what we should send up. We finally decided that, since we had the books, it would eliminate a lot of confusion if we kept track of the cards also. The cataloging people are very pleased with this arrangement, and the feeling is mutual.

My office similarly handles all the serials received from the four countries. I have one full-time person who organizes the serials after unpacking them, sorts them by language and alphabet, and then proceeds to check them in on our master serials control file. The

card is filed complete with umpteen cross-references, especially for the government materials since the ministry names keep changing every month. The card tells us what to do with each piece. When a new serial title comes in, the assistant sets it up and tries to extract a decision from the appropriate decision-maker as to its disposition. We accept for cataloging and binding an average of forty new titles per month. Here we work very closely with the general serial record department and try desperately to avoid repetition of records. For instance, we have the only complete file of all the non-English materials. Serial Record does keep a duplicate of the master card for the English-language materials. We do all the claiming direct from the field and have attempted to take the burdens of assembling materials off the Serial Record. This all taxes our shelf space to the utmost but here again the division of labor and responsibility seems to be working out pretty well. We do not distinguish between government and commercial serials so we are left only with dealing with the ever-changing entries. It's quite an educational process. It means we really know what we're getting, and I, as a bibliographer and reference person, am in a very good position to know exactly what we have and where.

We have a joint Asian Library Center that includes both the Far East and South Asia and in the shelves that are assigned to us in the reading room we shelve over six hundred of the periodicals that we receive, three hundred or so in English and three hundred or so in one of seventeen South Asian languages. We have to be responsible for keeping these current and in order and hoping that they don't walk away. We have in addition our eighty-six daily newspapers that have to be sorted and shelved by language. We receive six English-language papers by air from India and Pakistan and we've asked for some from Ceylon. These are very popular items and we keep them in a separate room. It used to be a seminar room but we had it converted into additional shelving and reading area.

Now none of this would have been possible on this scale without PL 480. Getting to the point of what this really has done to our library in reference to the South Asia program at Chicago, I think we can view the impact in terms of six different areas or problems.

The first is in respect to the teaching and research program, which has been immeasurably strengthened with the increased library support now possible. Materials previously considered too difficult or too expensive to acquire and maintain are now here to be used by students and faculty before they go into the field so that their pre-field work is greatly strengthened and their whole experience with published material is greatly broadened. Even the discarded language materials have a use. Anything at all in Hindi, for instance, (although this past year we discarded only 3.2 per cent of our receipts in Hindi) goes to a linguist engaged in a long-term technical study of Hindi. Many of the other discards in the regional languages are made available to other students and faculty. A number of the journals that we discard are put in our South Asian lounge for browsing and pastime reading. One of the women's magazines we keep to catalog and

bind from the standpoint of social history. And we keep one of the film magazines for the same reason.

We have so much material available that it serves to prepare the student much more adequately and more realistically than the small amount of published material he is going to come across in the field. One important body of material the PL 480 Program has been getting for us as it is published is the 1961 census. This will comprise 1500 volumes when complete, and it is a very complex series,but we are very happy the Delhi office is on top of the acquisition of it even though we have our hands full just assembling it. To date we have received nearly 600 volumes and my office has complete responsibility for checking it in, counting the pieces, marking them for cataloging, and then for shelving the volumes where they can be immediately used. A couple of weeks ago, I conducted a seminar on the census, and with what we have received, I showed the students what this meant as an undertaking. I showed what we have received already and what we expect to get. I think it will probably be the most heavily used basic source in our reference collection, even now.

Now the second point of impact I would say would be on our acquisitions program in general. The burden of ordering from these developing countries has been entirely lifted from our shoulders, which means that funds, energy and time can be applied to retrospective acquisitions and to claiming materials on South Asia published elsewhere. Now that the cost of our participation in the program has been reduced, we have even more funds for retrospective buying.

The third area of impact is on cataloging South Asian materials. I would say that this has been disastrous but most of the panic has worn off now although I can't say that I am over-impressed by the quality of the work. Our policy is to follow LC implicitly, antiquated subject headings and all. My standards are slipping and I don't get so worried about it anymore but just try to get things cataloged. I think the task of repairing the damage of years of poor subject headings is probably insuperable by now but I guess we can always hope.

One important result of the PL 480 Program in regard to cataloging was to force a decision on the classification and location of the South Asian books by language versus dispersal by subject regardless of language. The segregation of South Asian language materials seemed to me to be a very antiquated notion even in 1960 when we had a small collection, but when we began to get materials on history, art, philosophy, religion, and so on, in quantity in these languages, I hoped we could get a change before we had become too inundated to change. After many months and conferences, the decision was made to shelve books in Bengali on Bengali history with other books on Bengali history regardless of language. In this respect the PL 480 plan certainly helped our side of the skirmish. We had to make a decision then and I'm glad it was forced, and now that we have these esoteric books shelved in all the departmental libraries

it makes people aware that there are important things or potentially important things in these heretofore unnoticed languages. I think it may help the South Asian program. It certainly has had an impact on the departmental libraries, but they have been very nice about it.

The fourth point of impact has been on work and shelf space. This is very clear to most of us. Most of the universities think they lack space, but I think Chicago outgrew its library about ten years ago. Our latest compilation shows that since the beginning of the program through our office we have handled 34,181 monographs and our estimate as of this week is 4,100 serial titles that we processed. Of the 34,000 monographs that we handle, we have accepted for addition to the library 24,410 up to May 1st of this year. This is about 71 percent of the total. Of the monographs we have accepted,8,294 are in English and 16,000 are distributed among 29 languages. That's about 34 percent of all accepted monographs in English so that the other two-thirds represents the regional languages of which Hindi consists of 25 percent; Bengali and Urdu, coming from India and Pakistan are next with about 14 percent each.

In regard to serials, at this time last year we handled 3,086 titles and this year's estimate as of this week is 3,500. Of the serials we handled, 83 percent are in English. In many ways this preponderance of English titles makes the work much faster all the way around. I think an explanation of this top-heavy English statistic for serials as contrasted to monographs is that serials include the governmental documents, still largely published in English. All these statistics imply a space problem as a result of the PL 480, but by the end of 1969, some of this problem will be alleviated, for that is the hoped for date for moving into the new library.

The fifth area where the PL 480 impact has been felt has been the staffing of the PL 480 operation. The people in every department of the library have been affected and are affected daily by this acquisition program. But it is of course in our own South Asia library center where the impact has been greatest. I now have six persons working with me in our centralized PL 480 headquarters. This is to be increased in the fall, I am happy to say, by a recently appointed professional librarian of South Asia training to work with me. Even when she arrives I am hoping to retain a goodly proportion of the clerical assistance I now have.

The PL 480 Program has been felt very much as indicated earlier in the cataloging department where one person is practically full-time with Indian-language materials and where most of the subject catalogers feel the impact in varying degrees.

The sixth area I mention is that of bibliographic and reference services. Since I see all incoming materials, I am able to select those volumes I think should be added to the developing South Asia reference collection. When I first took up the job in 1959 I had more or less to promise not to start wanting a reading room or a

special collection. It went by the way in 1961. At that point I had to agree really to keep the reference collection down to 1,000 volumes. It is much more than that now, however, and we have managed to get some more shelving put in the reading room without taking away places for readers.

Everything at Chicago right now is directed towards our new library so that sometimes I think we spend half our time dreaming and half the time actually working with what we have. In the new library I am sure we will be able to offer greatly increased reference service. We'll be able to put in our reference collection many more of the things that should be there, if not in all subject fields, at least in the humanities and social sciences.

What we are planning to do is to develop many guides to the various parts of the collection so that the deficiencies in the card catalog will be to some extent mitigated. We have many hopes and plans for producing large or small bibliographic and reference tools. A revision of the present South Asian Bibliography is in the works. The existing one is very much out-of-date and just about out of print, and I am trying to get money to do the second edition. Meanwhile I have been carefully putting away one card of the LC card sets as they come in for the bibliography so that much of the basic hunting for titles will have been done. Since our catalogers only require two out of the whole set of cards, we have the balance to play with and we are doing all sorts of things with them. The cards are photographed so we have the original cards left, and have made up files in all different combinations so we can get at things from many approaches.

Over and above these specific areas of impact, I think it is highly significant that the whole definition of the realm of the possible in regard to South Asia studies and acquisitions and materials has been totally changed by the PL 480 Program. Instead of aiming for a hundred new books or so per year in Tamil, we may now expect four times that many. Instead of a thousand books in Urdu in eight years we've already accepted two thousand in four years. We expect to have this kind of proportion of change to our original plans throughout the list of languages and subjects. Instead of merely attempting to support the program of the moment, however large that may be, we are now actively engaged in building a program for the future in a perspective of twenty of thirty years ahead. In those terms, I find that, whereas a few years ago we might have decided that there were a few -- actually a very few -- languages that we could really forget about, I find it impossible to do now. Who knows, ten or twenty years from now, someone may be interested in that thing we have already thrown away. Besides we have so little space anyway that another thousand books or so make little difference. I'm keeping them, all of them! We may have to put some in storage, but, if we let them go now, we've lost them. So what I am doing now is adding something like 75 percent of the materials in all languages and about 80 percent of all sent in English. The continued better selection in the field by the LC offices means that our holdings are going to increase

even faster. Their selection has remarkably improved. Anything that looks at all worthwhile we keep. I assured the library administration in 1962 that we were just going to work with six languages, but, discussing with the consumers of the books, we found there was practically nothing people would let go. Maybe there were three shelves of books there was question about and that was hardly worth a debate so now we are just getting big. Even the technical material and the trash, which is very, very much less than it was to begin with, we keep for the language research programs.

Now there are very few subject fields in English other than agriculture and technology where one or another person is not at least peripherally interested. For a couple of years we thought maybe we had made the correct decision not to hang onto materials on astrology and palmistry but two years ago an associate professor in the history of science joined our faculty, and so I had to battle to get the decision reversed on astrological books. These we now catalog and bind so don't stop sending them, Mr. Jay. And even though they don't send many children's books except those which are examples of good printing or something like that, we are keeping those. This is my subrosa collection of children's books. We have hardly been able to get them past the catalogers' front door, but I feel pretty sure one of these days somebody is going to come along and say, "What about those children's books in Bengali or Telugu?" and I can say, "Oh, well, they are right over here." and they will have been worth the shelf space and this sort of informal custody.

It is my job to anticipate future needs in the South Asia field and to convince my library colleagues that materials must be added now rather than later. I think they've given up any hope now of saying No, so I think we are in a good position. But I must confess that, if we didn't have the things right here through PL 480, I might not have the courage to order the things I have now been arguing for. It's wonderful to have won half the battle in advance by having the document in my hand. So I think one of the great impacts of PL 480 is to expand one's consciousness of what exists, and to increase one's opportunity to develop the collection in heretofore unimagined ways.

Even given the magnitude of the program there are many things we don't get. In Marathi, for example, there are ten or so journals, four or five important newspapers and many books I have seen reviewed that might be interesting to receive, and I'm sure this goes for each of the other large regions of the subcontinent. While what we are receiving does seem like an ongoing and veritable flood, much of this impression is by comparison with what a research library was getting pre-PL 480. I think we are beginning to approach a balanced current collection but comprehensiveness is a long way off. We are beginning to do justice to South Asia in the world. The size of the place, 600 million people and so forth, really warrants even more attention in the library than it's being given even now. And I would say that the

judicious selection by the PL 480 field staff of the enormous yearly book production of the South Asia subcontinent has indeed revolutionized our concept of adequate library resources for the area. As a result, I think our sights at Chicago are now trained even higher.

Mrs. Scott: Now it is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Gordon Williams. I haven't got any sort of dark secrets up my sleeve about him except he's a West Coast man who has happily strayed to the wilds of the Middle West. He was educated at Stanford University and the University of Chicago, so perhaps it's coming home to the Middle West to be in Chicago. He has had a variety of experiences in his life. What I like to see is he has had experience in his earlier days in book shops. As Lawrence Clark Powell pointed out in a biographical note, Mr. Williams was in an antiquarian bookshop in San Francisco and in Brentano's before Mr. Powell with great perspicacity attracted him to UCLA. Mr. Williams was at UCLA from 1952 to 1959 when he went to his present job as Director of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. So with that note, Mr. Williams, I'll let you take over.

## MR. WILLIAMS' PAPER

My predecessors up here have talked about the PL 480 Program and its impact in part optimistically and in part pessimistically. I think I want to be completely optimistic and I hope with some justice. I'd like to point out the really broad implications of the program, not only in the immediate areas of concern but also in the broad areas of librarianship. Some of this, I am afraid, will be rather platitudinous. On the other hand it is also, I think, very easy to forget that these are very important. Donald Jay, for example, mentioned the project's concern, at one time, about the limited impact of the PL 480 Program because of the relatively small number of recipient libraries. As a result, they expanded the program to send English-language publications to a great many other libraries. I'll come back in a moment to Mr. Deale's comment, but what I want to point out is that the impact, even with the small number of recipient libraries, was, and indeed is, very broad. First of all, it permitted increased research by these people which meant more secondary publications in English, which filter down to the colleges, junior colleges, down even to the primary schools and the popular press. And this is a very broad impact that would have been almost impossible -- certainly it would have been much slower -- without the PL 480 materials being available. As Miss Patterson has indicated, the amount they would have received without this would have been substantially poorer. Now this is a very broad, social impact that tends to be forgotten by a lot of people. The information from these materials gets down into literature and spreads an ever-widening ripple that effects people who never read or see a PL 480 item directly. It affects the kind of materials that are in other journals that are received in all libraries. In addition to this kind of impact as a result of research, there is the much better training that is given in the universities to the people who go on to teach in colleges, high schools, and primary schools after being trained in the schools of education in the universities.

Then the second aspect of this, which is even somewhat broader, is the area of cooperative cataloging. I would like just to review this quickly. Don mentioned earlier my involvement in this and I am really quite proud of it. When this PL 480 Program was begun, a group of us in the National Union Cataloging subcommittee brought it around to the problem librarians have been talking about at least seventy-five years and I suspect longer, that is, cooperative cataloging. It has always been desirable; librarians have recognized it as well as non-librarians, but always there was some reason why it couldn't be done. Attempts to do it never worked very successfully. In a sense it really wasn't the responsibility of the subcommittee to do anything directly with reference to PL 480, but we decided that something needed to be done and if it took a group to do it, we would make it our business by taking as our excuse the desire of the NUC subcommittee to get this material into the action and catalog it promptly. On this basis we started a cooperative cataloging project with the cooperation of the Library of Congress. It was, to the best of my knowledge, the first true cooperative cataloging project in the United States, in which a group of libraries paid to have centralized cataloging done.

Now what made this possible for PL 480 and not possible before was the fact that here was a group of libraries, eleven initially, each of which was to receive exactly the same material. This had always been one of the problems of cooperative cataloging before, that the libraries were not receiving the same material; there were differences in their acquisitions and selections policies. Here was a group, all receiving exactly the same materials, which made it even more obvious than ever that for all eleven of these to catalog these materials was just sheer folly. Eleven-fold folly! Then what made it even easier was the fact that there were some fifteen or sixteen languages involved. Miss Patterson mentioned at one time seventeen and another time twenty-nine, and I don't really know how many there are. There were at least sixteen, let me say, and a little checking indicated that no library in the United States, including the Library of Congress at that point, had cataloging competency to catalog in more than two of those languages, and if you put them all together, they still could only catalog in about six. It was perfectly clear that we were going to have to do some cooperative cataloging. This was therefore arranged. It was expensive, as Miss Patterson has indicated. On the other hand, when you consider the volume of material that was cataloged, it was dirt-cheap. It was remarkably cheaper than it would otherwise have been. Further than that, even though Miss Patterson also mentioned slowness, its rapidity is also remarkable compared to what ordinarily libraries are able to do or certainly would have been able to do with this kind of material.

Now it is safe to say that, out of the experience of cooperative cataloging and centralized cataloging in PL 480, the centralized cataloging of Title 2C developed so that again the impact on librarianship

has been very broad indeed. And in still a second broader way that Donald Jay mentioned, the Public Law 480 Program set up these acquisitions centers, and the experience with these has been useful in establishing acquisition centers for Title 2C.

These centers,in some cases, are being combined, and now the next thing that is being planned as an outgrowth is that these centers for Title 2C will be able to act as acquisition agents for other libraries. This is still in the developmental stage, but I am optimistic and hopeful that it will work. So again, this kind of a centralized acquisition agency in what we call backward countries with an inadequate national bibliography and an unorganized book trade is going to be very broad for a lot of libraries who never have seen PL 480 materials.

In addition to this, there have been several significant impacts on the countries themselves. First of all there is an improved market for the publications, which I am quite certain from the magnitude of this has had a significant effect on their own abilities to produce publications that otherwise they would not have been able to publish. The publications have fostered wider knowledge of their own country elsewhere, and this wider knowledge invariably leads, I think, to greater sympathy; the more understanding there is, the better in general the world situations are.

In addition, the accessions lists of the Public Law 480 Program have been produced, even including some preliminary descriptive cataloging, in these countries themselves. This pattern, also being picked up and used by Title 2C, is doing two things. One is providing a firmer base for some of these countries to begin an adequate national bibliography and the second thing is to begin to develop, worldwide, a uniform cataloging code. The more people being trained and using these same systems, the closer we are getting to, not merely an Anglo-American cataloging code, but a world-wide cataloging code. This is going to become increasingly important as publications continue to expand and as we move into the areas of automation. Countries simply cannot afford to do all of their own cataloging for all of the world's publications.

Now in addition to these values of centralized cataloging and acquisitions let me come back now to a broader range of other libraries and some of the comments that Mr. Deale made. He mentioned that they were not getting a lot of immediate benefit from this program, that faculty weren't aware fully of what they had. Part of this is a long-range problem of libraries and library services in the United States and the world generally in which scholars and other users of libraries, library patrons generally, have been pretty well limited to what was in that library. This is an inadequate situation even in the largest library. What we have to have is a long-range program, in order really to solve the world's problems, to develop the kind of system in which scholars can use libraries to get whatever books or other publications they need, whether they are in that particular library or not.

What this means is training the scholar to use bibliographies and other tools instead of simply browsing or using the library's own card catalog and then organizing the library itself to get for the scholar in some way whatever it is he needs. And there is always going to be an awfully lot of material, even for the largest ones, that is not in his own collection. Now this obviously involves, for this kind of a system to work,a world-wide bibliographic apparatus available in every library. The centralized cataloging of PL 480 which began a lot of this is helping to make this possible. These materials are now all listed and cataloged by LC in the National Union Catalog. These are available currently, and I hope in all of the libraries that are represented here, so that even though you don't have these materials, you have in your library a catalog in which all of these items are listed and your scholars simply need to know this. It means that when they themselves find citations to these books in other publications, there is a place where they can go, identify them again according to the library's own peculiar systems (Maureen has mentioned the inadequacies of these, but nevertheless they are the best we have at the moment, inadequate as they are) identify them there and know from this as well the location of these materials and how they may be gotten. Now this is effective for all of you, even though you don't get the English-language materials. It is one of the unfortunate problems of the college library that, not having a lot of graduate students, it cannot look forward to a large research library. Nevertheless its faculty, to be effective even as teachers at the undergraduate level, need to be up with current research and publication and to do some of their own. They themselves need access to these materials and this is a way in which they can be gotten, both bibliographically and physically.

The other thing that this kind of centralized bibliographic recording accomplishes is that it makes it unnecessary for libraries to do what Miss Patterson was saying Chicago is now doing, that is, to acquire serials for future use simply because they don't know where they will be available at some other time. If something is of no immediate need for us and there is no anticipation of its scholarly value, and yet in the future it may be wanted, a system that provides for preservation of copies available and under bibliographic control then makes it possible for the individual institution to cut its own acquisitions, bibliographic handling, and processing of these materials to those things which really fit into its program. These libraries can rely then on the future backstopping operations from the Center for Research Libraries or the Library of Congress or other institutions of this kind. This is all part of a general kind of bibliographic access package which the PL 480 programs have helped initiate and are strongly supporting.

And then finally, the other thing I would like to comment on is to emphasize a partial outgrowth of something Donald Jay said and partially what Miss Patterson said concerning science and technology. It is true that the initial impulse for the Federal government's involvement with a lot of these programs was Sputnik and the idea that

we needed to catch up, exceed, or stay ahead of the Russians in the areas of science and technology. What I would like to emphasize is that, however important science and technology is, the world's most important problems at this moment are really not in the areas of physical and biological sciences and technology, they are in the social sciences and humanities. Our problems of stopping war for example in one sense are very easy; the war in Vietnam could be stopped tomorrow with a hydrogen bomb or two, and all of South Asia stopped as well. This isn't our problem. Our problem is how to stop the war without the technology that can make this kind of thing possible. Our problem in Asia and a lot of other parts of the world is how to increase agricultural production. The technology for increasing agricultural production significantly already exists. The problem is how to get the people to use the knowledge and how to get the knowledge to the people. What do you do with people whose attitude toward modern agriculture is that iron makes the ground sick so you can't plow? And these attitudes come not from science and technology, they come out of the folklore, they come out of the fiction, they come out of the philosophy. These are the worlds they read about, they hear about, and grow up with, and it is these areas that are so vitally important really to solving the world's problems.

## QUESTION PERIOD

Question: What effect will the Title 2C program in conjunction with PL 480 have on the Farmington Plan? No one has mentioned this poor relation.

Mr. Jay: The type of material received under the Farmington Plan has been very much the kind of thing received under PL 480 although from different parts of the world. As I tried to suggest this morning, if funds were available under Title 2C of the Higher Education Act next year, we would like to use the PL 480 Centers as the base of operation for the acquisition of this material. Mr. Williams touched on another aspect this afternoon when he suggested that legislation now in Committee would enable the Library of Congress to purchase one additional set and also to pay the administrative costs of a Title 2C acquisitions program to serve American libraries. But I am sure he can be more specific than I can, because he's part father and part mid-wife to the legislation.

Mr. Williams: The Farmington Plan has been a very effective device and, at the time it was begun right after the war, it was undoubtedly the best possible solution then available. It has never been completely satisfactory and it has become increasingly unsatisfactory. I believe the rather general impression at the moment is that the Farmington Plan as such probably ought to die. If so, it probably will be replaced by another kind of system that would be an augmentation through Title 2C and PL 480 as they supplement each other. Let me just amplify this for a moment. The Farmington Plan as you know

is a program in which libraries divided up subject areas among themselves. It was originally intended to cover Western Europe. It did not go into Latin America and it did not go into Asia; it did not go into Africa. The idea was to assure that at least one copy of all significant publications would come into the United States. They would be cataloged, listed in a central catalog (the National Union Catalog), and the libraries would make these publications available. There have been several difficulties with this program.

One difficulty has been that some of the recipient libraries were having to take materials under this program which were not really of interest to them. This was done in the national interest and, while there was over-all benefit, it was still a real handicap to many libraries. A way of dividing this responsibility further among a lot more libraries than simply those participating in the Farmington Plan was desired.

A second difficulty was that, since much of this material tended to be regarded as low-priority, it was not promptly cataloged and reported. The result has been that the Farmington Plan receipts have not been recorded bibliographically as they should have been in order to make them available to other libraries.

And then a third problem has been the increasingly unsatisfactory state of interlibrary loan in the United States. Some of the most important material appears in journals that may be received under the Farmington Plan, and yet most libraries will not lend journals. Besides that, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the ordinary library geared to serve a local group of patrons has difficulty in giving quick inter-library loan service. You know what happens. The request comes into the inter-library loan office but the material is not there. The message then goes over, by slow inter-campus mail, to a branch library or a special collection. There, assuming the material is found, the branch library has no facilities for wrapping and mailing, so back comes the book, again by slow inter-campus mail, to the inter-library loan office. Before the requested material can even get out of the library, a week or ten days may have elapsed. As opposed to this situation, we have set up at the Center for Research Libraries a national lending library operation. We are geared to give inter-library loan service because our responsibility is to other libraries and this is all we do. In most cases, the material gets out the same day the request is received. The exceptions are usually the consequence of bad bibliographic citations.

I think the feeling is that Title 2C and PL 480 can be made to augment each other and a loan copy can be made available to all libraries through a national lending library. With the combination of fast centralized cataloging and the availability of a loan copy, the Farmington Plan would cease to exist, but the ultimate result would be a faster and broader availability of all the materials.

Question: Mr. Jay, what is being done about the other authorized activities besides procurement, such as translation, binding, registering and indexing?

Mr. Jay: We have of course begun the microfilming program and we are binding journals. I suppose the main reason we haven't gone ahead with everything authorized under this legislation is the limited funds available to us. We register the materials by means of the accession list: the indexing of this material is now under investigation. The New York State Educational Resources Center in Delhi is also investigating the possibilities of indexing Indian serials. It is conceivable we might be able to work out some sort of cooperative arrangement with them. It is a very lengthy list and they would do the indexing. We would provide all of the English-language titles which they are interested in indexing to the 310 libraries that are involved in the English-language program. There is of course no end to what we could do if we had the money, but it's been necessary to assign priority.

Mr. Williams: I wonder if I might augment Mr. Jay's comments a little. One of the things you asked about was translation. Maybe some of you don't know that the use of counterpart funds through PL 480 is authorized for a great many purposes and by other agencies of government than the Library of Congress. The National Science Foundation does have and use a substantial amount of this money. Part of this money gets assigned to various other governmental departments which, at the request of the National Science Foundation, translate materials from a host of countries into English. These translations are then published in book form and made available through the Clearing House for Scientific and Technical Information. One of the real faults with this present program is that the initiative for translations resides with the Federal government agencies who have their own particular interests which don't always coincide with the more general interest of the scholarly community as a whole. You should be aware that these things are available through a combination of PL 480 and the hard dollars, and that they may be purchased.

Mr. Jay: This is basically correct, but it is completely out of the Library Congress although the same counterpart funds are being used for it.

Question: I wanted to ask if there was any possibility that the funds might be exhausted.

Mr. Jay: The supply of foreign currencies even in the areas where we now have programs varies tremendously from area to area. I heard recently that the interest on the amount of money on deposit credited to the United States in India is increasing faster than we can spend it. Of course, not all of this is available to the Library of Congress. The Library can only spend the amount which has actually been appropriated to us, so that although there may be two billion dollars worth of rupees in India, the Library of Congress has nothing like that; it has a set

dollar figure representing a certain amount. In Indonesia, the money is practically exhausted. We were fortunate in getting our office established there during the very brief period when Indonesia was an excess-currency country. It is now off the excess-currency list and technically we don't even have the right to accept an appropriation from Congress to carry on our program in Indonesia. At the time the program was established,however, and before it went off the excess-currency list, we reserved an amount with the Treasury on which we have been living ever since. Fortunately the cost of running an office there up to now has been fairly light, but there has been of late quite an inflation, increasing the cost of paper, the cost of salaries, and the cost of everything else. In fact inflation now is something like 1,000 percent or more. Unless currencies are generated in Indonesia within the next year, permitting it to be placed back on the excess-currency list, we'll probably have to seek some other means to finance the program by asking for contributions from the participants.

Question: Will PL 480 extend to other countries, such as Japan and Korea?

Mr. Jay: Well, neither Japan nor Korea appears on the excess-currency list which is drawn up by the Bureau of the Budget. There is a very limited number of countries in which we can operate under the PL 480 Program. Unless a country has excess currencies and it is so designated by the Bureau of the Budget, we can only consider that area under perhaps the Title 2C program under which we have hard dollars or expect to have hard dollars appropriated.

Question: I'd like to ask a similar question to both Mr. Deale and Miss Patterson about the degree to which they rely on the PL 480 Program. Mr. Deale, how does this affect your regular ordering? If you have a request from a certain faculty member do you check with PL 480 first to see whether or not it will be supplied or do you just sit back and wait?

Mr. Deale: We do order a good deal of material on our own and we do not rely on what we get from PL 480, that is, we do not worry about overlap or duplications. If a faculty member recommends a title from India, Pakistan, or Israel, the chance of its being received on PL 480 is so slight that we will go ahead and order it.

Miss Patterson: I would say that as of the moment about 99 percent of those things we get come from PL 480. There is just an occasional title that we would order separately. We have tried to get all our departmental libraries to realize that any title, if it is published in South Asia, probably will come. If it doesn't, then we will initiate the request to Delhi or Karachi in due course but usually it turns up. As for current imprints from Australia, Uruguay, and a lot of other places, we do our own ordering directly.

Mr. Jay: I might say, in this connection, that there is a listing of the serials provided to the English-language recipients. As far as the monographs are concerned, I wish we had a better method. Since we are buying in quantity, we try to get a price from dealers, and we don't know, off hand in advance, what book may appear on the market. The responsibility for selecting the English-language monographs rests with the overseas office. It would be nice if we had a committee to go through the list of books to be published in the next year and select those that might be provided to best advantage under the PL 480 Program. But this is clearly impossible. The reason we rely to such an extent on the field offices is that the editions sometimes are so small that the publication may go out of print very rapidly, so we snap up a publication if it is printed in large enough quantity, if we can get a good price on it, and if it appears to be of importance or significance.

If libraries in the program hear of monographs that they want, we'd welcome recommendations provided they are for publications that have been issued during the current year and year immediately preceding.

Question: Miss Patterson, do you claim missing issues of serials or copies of monographs not received?

Miss Patterson: Yes, we do claim. My office handles the serials claiming entirely and we try to keep on top of that regularly. Also, if we find that a book didn't get into our bag or if we want something not in the accessions list, we write to Delhi. When I was out there last year, they told me our claims from Chicago were several times larger than those from any other library. I think they were suggesting that we were losing all those things, but I still don't know what the truth of it is.

Question: Miss Patterson, you mention you are receiving about eighty-five newspapers from the South Asia package, and out of this number six come to you air. Who pays for that?

Miss Patterson: We pay the air-mail postage. We've added one from Ceylon, by the way.

Question: Mr. Jay, are there any plans to increase the number of institutions receiving English-language materials?

Mr. Jay: There are no plans at the moment. This would require an additional amount, obviously, in our appropriations and I think too there would be very little point in requesting additional funds in, let's say, Indonesia, where there is very little English-language publishing done. It might also be true in the new program I mentioned this morning, Poland and Yugoslavia, and also the Congo and Tunisia, where probably most Western-language material is in French. We are thinking about a different sort of expansion that would provide more English-language materials to fewer libraries.

Question: Mr. Jay, on what basis were the 310 libraries chosen for the English-language materials?

Mr. Jay: I should say that originally there were 300 and not 310; the additional 10 date from the beginning of this year. The list was drawn up by a committee giving due respect to geography. The Library of Congress likes to rely on committees whenever there is a touchy matter of this type. It was a committee of several college and university librarians, chaired by Eileen Thornton, the librarian at Oberlin College. The committee was asked to provide us a list allowing for wide geographic coverage, providing at least one library in every state of the Union, and this is the case.

Question: Miss Patterson, what bibliographic access is there to these serial publications that you are now getting? Are there any periodical indexes?

Miss Patterson: Well, there are certain things apart from our master file and the accessions list, the July issue of which has a complete list of the serials alphabetically. We have for India The Press in India which explains what the particular title covers, sometimes just a general note and sometimes more specific than that.

Question: There is nothing similar to our Reader's Guide?

Miss Patterson: No, no. But then there's me. I answer questions.

Question: Do you know why the Indian News Index which was indexing about seven or eight newspapers we were getting was suspended, not even a year after it got started? It was so valuable.

Miss Patterson: I heard it was a matter of money.

Question: Mr. Jay, has there ever been observed in India, particularly, and particularly in the English language, any impact of the program on the book publishing industry there? In other words, do these 310 libraries, plus the basic ones, cause any Indian publishers to print books for the purpose of selling them to the Library of Congress?

Mr. Jay: I think that there has been some such impact and I don't think it has been confined to India. I think this is all to the good, especially in the case of some of the older materials that have for many years been out of print. Now we have acquired a great deal in the way of reprinted scholarly publications. There are several titles that have been sent from Israel and some from India too. When a publisher knows he can sell 310 copies of the reprint, especially if it is a fairly expensive item, he knows it is probably going to be worth his while. In another way there is an impact, and this is something we have to be very much on our guard against; I think this is probably true in all the areas where we have overseas operations. There are occasionally publishers or booksellers who, because they know that we purchase only current material, are tempted to tear out

the title page of an older publication, reprint a new title page, with a 1966 or 1967 imprint date and then try to get us to buy it. So we have to examine this type of thing quite carefully. Of course, if it is a valuable publication, it would be all to the good because we are not allowed to buy retrospective material, and this is a way of getting it.

Question: You did mention that there might be excess funds in some countries sometimes. Might you ever be allowed to acquire retrospective scholarly material with those funds?

Mr. Jay: I doubt if we get into the realm of retrospective acquisition because that would be a bottomless pit in a way, for Israel alone.

Question: Yes, but could you do what the publishers have done, that is, single out things that you want and get them Xeroxed at the set price if they didn't charge exorbitant prices for it? This might be a good way of acquiring retrospective materials, mightn't it?

Mr. Jay: Perhaps so. Along those lines, in Cairo we were offered a number of books that the dealer said were pirated editions. I didn't know exactly what he meant by that and he explained that a publisher in a different Middle Eastern country had reproduced them. They were valuable material and it would have been impossible to buy them since they were long out of print, so, pirated or not, we got them.

Miss Patterson: I have a comment on this. There are a very large number of things being reprinted in India and Pakistan and which are being sent, and we are very happy about this. A lot of the 19th century Sanskrit and Indianological materials are turning up. In our case they duplicate what we have but, in some cases such as the Sacred Books of the East set, we were happy to get them even though they represent a second set because they are so heavily used.

Question: Has there been any relationship between the Franklin Publishing program and the PL 480 staff?

Mr. Jay: No there hasn't been any connection there. They again represent two different aspects of the expenditure of these funds.

Question: I meant in developing the national publishing and national bibliography, not the expenditure of the funds.

Mr. Jay: Well, I am not aware just what the Franklin program may have done in this regard. I might say, though, in connection with what Gordon Williams said about fostering the national bibliographies in bibliographically weak countries that we had something to do with the recent publication of the 1962 volume of the Pakinstani National Bibliography. I noticed a copy has just come in, and one way that we were able to help was to guarantee that we'd be buying from them a substantial number of copies.

Question: Mr. Jay, I wonder if there are any plans for an accessions list under Title 2C in Nairobi?

Mr. Jay: We don't anticipate issuing accessions list in any of the Title 2C areas, including Poland and Yugoslavia, which are both Title 2C and PL 480. It is expected that the printed cards representing any titles we acquire would be made available on a rush basis. The printed cards are sent to some ninety depository libraries in this country and serve the same function. It would in effect comprise an accessions list.

Question: Would this rapid cataloging apply to the rest of the PL 480 Program such as Israel, India, Pakistan, and the other countries?

Mr. Jay: At this point material from the PL 480 areas is not given rush cataloging at the Library of Congress. It takes a second priority. It is what we call "hasten" cataloging! Which is better than normal run.

Question: I am curious about the extent of involvement of the Center for Research Libraries in the PL 480 Program. What percentage of the material is discarded to you, of the total material, and are you involved yourself in the PL 480 Program?

Mr. Williams: First, there was an earlier and a somewhat related program under the Wheat Loan Fund. It began, I think, in 1957 and the Center began then to acquire all Indian documents, Federal and State. That ran on for five years and then was incorporated into the PL 480 so the Center is receiving currently all of the Indian government documents, both Federal and State. These are the only materials we are receiving directly. Of the materials that are being sent to the Center from other libraries that they don't wish to keep, I don't have any way of judging what the percentage is. All I can say is there is an awfully lot of material! I think we are getting relatively few in the English language, and we are getting relatively fewer of the monographs than of the serials, but I can't give you any specific figures on this at all.

Question: What about microfilms of, let's say, Polish and Yugoslav newspapers that are being issued at the Library of Congress?

Mr. Williams: The Center is acquiring, as ordered, the Indian and Pakistan newspapers on microfilm and will order others of the newspapers on microfilm, so I expect the Center will be receiving all of the PL 480 newspapers on film. I don't know if they've got a program for this yet for Poland and Yugoslavia, have you, Don?

Mr. Jay: Actually, we haven't. There was a list of Polish and Yugoslav newspapers which the Library had on film up to the present time, currently available, but this list, contrary to what was stated in one of the PL 480 newsletters you received, may not represent our newspaper acquisitions from these two areas.

Question: Mr. Wil ms, are you ordering the papers that we don't get in newsprint form but that do go to LC for microfilming?

Mr. Williams: We are ordering from the Library of Congress all those that are available on film and in some cases LC is the only one getting the newsprint currently.

Question: Do the accessions lists represent the most current source for other libraries of bibliographical knowledge about what's being published in those countries and aren't they valuable for anyone not under the PL 480 Program as the current bibliographical list of those countries?

Mr. Jay: We hoped they would prove valuable in this way.

Question: Are they available so anyone can have one.

Mr. Jay: Oh, yes, distribution of the accessions list is not limited at all. If your library or anyone would like to be placed on the mailing list, you are invited to write to the office concerned. We don't distribute them from Washington. The mailing list is handled for the Israeli accessions list in Tel Aviv, and for the Pakistani accessions list in Karachi, and so on.

Question: Miss Patterson mentioned her sub-rosa collection of children's material that she was keeping secretly by her, and I can envisage sociological studies being made of children's materials. At Columbia for instance I can remember, when they started receiving material from Egypt, the Egyptian Mickey Mouse comics came among the material received. Perhaps the impact of Mickey Mouse on the Egyptian child might form a subject for sociological studies, and I wondered if you know any other libraries that keep other countries' children's materials. That might form a fascinating collection. Certainly it was a mistake in the beginning, of course.

Mr. Jay: Yes, we try to edit our serials listing somewhat! But as I said this morning, children's literature is one of the categories we do not collect generally. We do acquire any children's book which has won a prize or which has some special claim on the basis of typography or something of that kind, so there is a sampling sent out but not everything.

Question: Is there one library designated that would keep that or the Library of Congress would keep it?

Mr. Jay: The Library of Congress would, of course, yes.

Miss Patterson: There is a new center in New York in which Virginia Haviland is starting a collection of international children's books so if you want to know where that material is, you can check there.

Question: Would these PL 480 or Title 2C which are acquiring volumes in bulk be permitted by law to buy other materials for university subscribers?

Mr. Williams: I don't know the answer to that, but I don't think so. The authorizing legislation doesn't put this limit on them, this I know, but what the interpretation is I'm not sure. There is only so much these people can do. So my guess is this is going to vary somewhat from country to country, from team to team, and depending on what the material is. I don't think these teams are going to be having the time and resources to go out and really comb book dealers and other places for retrospective materials, but it might be permissible under some circumstances.

Mr. Jay: Well, I'd just emphasize what Gordon has said that so far as our own overseas staff is concerned, they are being spread rather thin. The man in Nairobi has responsibility for Kenya only, but he roams all over Africa. Obviously he wouldn't have a great deal of time for checking on out-of-print material that might be available for a certain library in this country. The focus up to this point has been current materials. I think the legislation is flexible, but staff time and funds are limited. Of course, after the program is underway, perhaps something of the kind might be added.

Question: Mr. Jay, you mentioned that the interest on the Indian excess currencies was more than you could spend or at least a very large amount. What is the effect of this great reservoir of money hanging over the Indian economy or is it big enough to make any difference to the economy?

Mr. Jay: We have to be quite careful here. Although there is a pressure brought to bear on all government agencies to think of ways to spend this money, there is a danger that if too much of it were to be spent during a short period of time, the economy of that country would be seriously harmed. There is also a factor to be considered in connection with cutting into dollar sales which they might otherwise make. In Poland and Yugoslavia this is a factor, particularly. When we were there we had to specify the number of sets of publications we would hope to obtain, and list the libraries that would be getting them, because the Ministry of Finance in those countries had to bear in mind that this was going to cut into dollar sales that dealers were making to institutions at present.

Mrs. Scott: Mr. Williamson, are you going to close these proceedings now?

Mr. Williamson: I wasn't planning to, Mrs. Scott, but something has been running through my mind and it seems appropriate to close. Those of you who have been in New York may know a restaurant called Mamma Leone's where you have to go with an ample appetite and a fairly ample billfold. She has a slogan, "Fix good food, give them plenty,and they'll come." It seems to me we have six good people who have fixed good food, given plenty -- and we're glad all of you came.